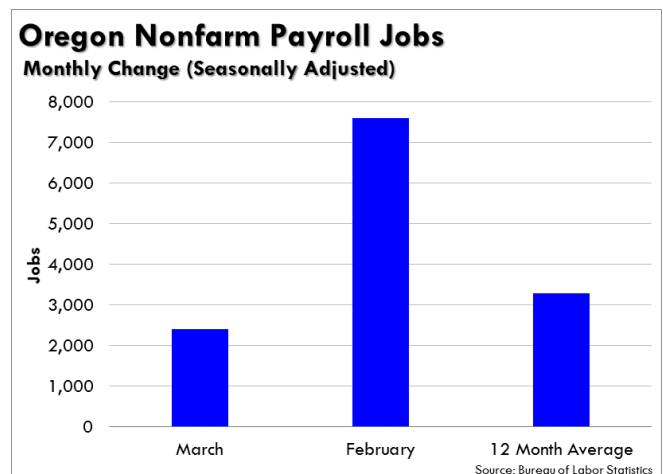
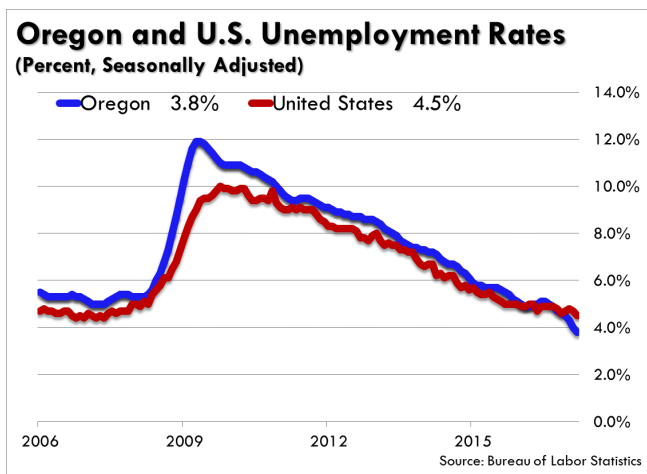


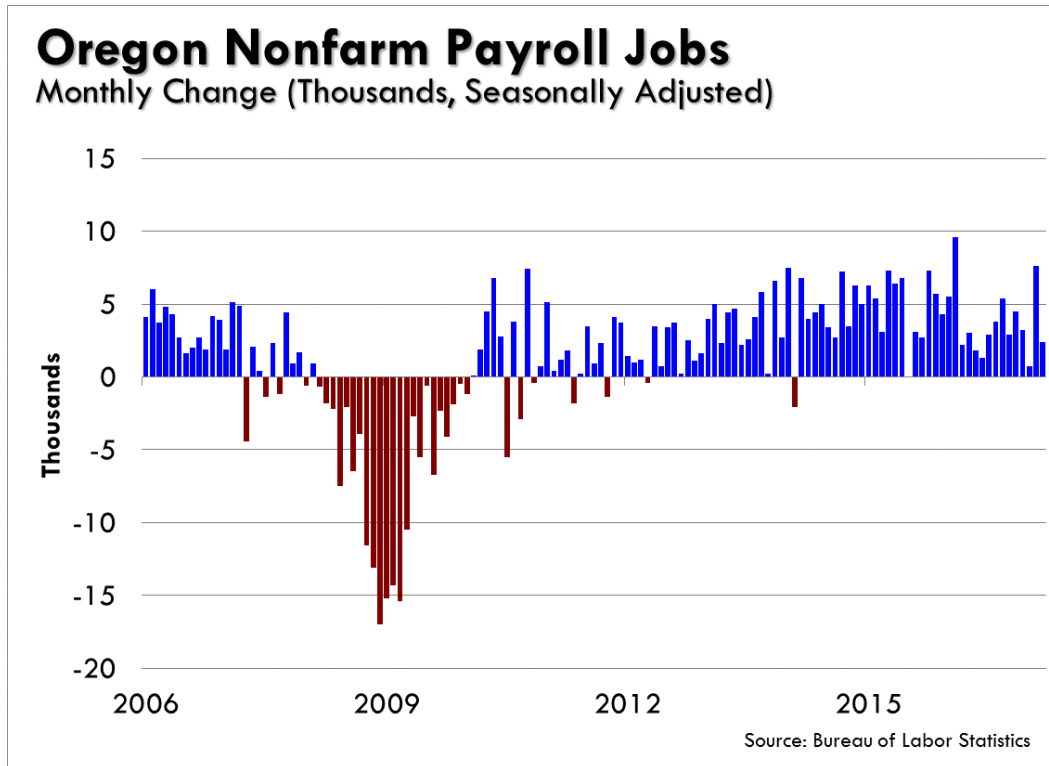


April 23, 2017

## Summary

- **Oregon added 2,400 jobs and the unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point to 3.8 percent in March** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, Oregon added 39,500 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 1.1 percentage points from 4.9 percent.
- **In March, Oregon's private sector added 800 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 34,600 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Oregonians fell by 3,486 in March**, and over the past year 57,653 Oregonians found jobs.
- Oregon's **labor force participation rate increased to 62.5 percent** from 62.4 percent in March. Since last year, the labor force participation rate fell 0.1 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **declined by 0.2 percentage point to 4.5 percent in March**. State employment and unemployment data for April is scheduled for release on May 19, 2017. The national employment situation report for April will be released on Friday, May 5, 2017.





## **Oregon Payroll Employment**

Oregon added 2,400 jobs, or 0.13 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during March. In the prior month, Oregon added 7,600 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in Oregon increased by 39,500, or 2.17 percent. Oregon nonfarm payroll employment has increased in each of the past 12 months.

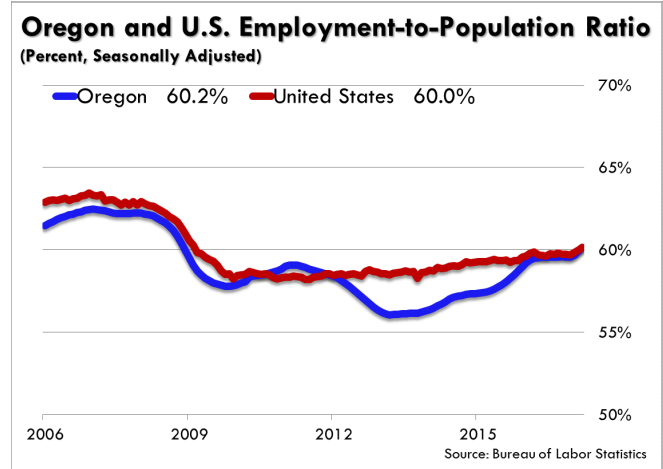
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 98,000 jobs in March, or 0.07 percent. Over the 12-month period ending March 2017, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,185,000 jobs, or 1.52 percent. Oregon ranks 40th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During March, Oregon's private-sector added 800 jobs, or 0.05 percent. The private-sector in Oregon added 4,000 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in Oregon increased by 34,600, or 2.28 percent. Oregon private-sector payroll employment has increased in each of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 89,000 jobs in March, or 0.07 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,033,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.67 percent. Oregon ranks 34th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during March were Professional & Business Services (+1,700) and Total Government (+1,600). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Financial Activities (-1,300) and Other Services (-400).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Professional & Business Services (+8,700) and Construction (+8,200). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Mining & Logging (-100) and Manufacturing (+700).



## Oregon Labor Force Statistics

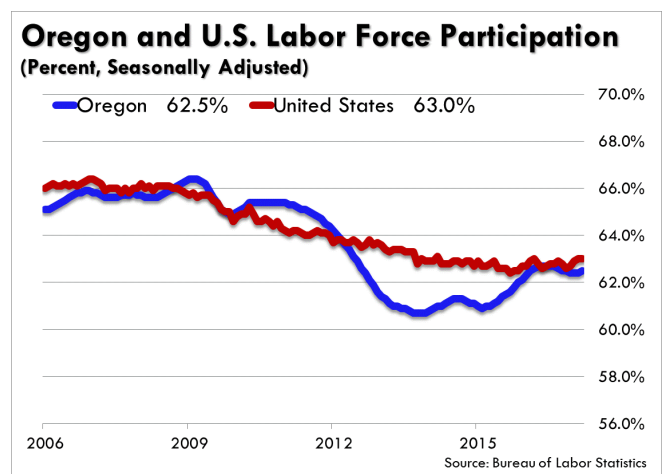
### *Labor Force Participation*

The labor force participation rate in Oregon rose to 62.5 percent in March from 62.4 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 32 have a higher labor force participation rate than Oregon. The labor force participation rate in Oregon is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Oregon was 66.4 percent in March 2009. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Oregon occurred in May 2000 when the labor force participation rate hit 69.1 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 60.7 percent in December 2013. This also represents the series low for the labor force participation rate in Oregon. The national labor force participation rate was unchanged at 63.0 percent, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

### *Employment-to-Population Ratio*

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Oregon civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 60.2 percent in March from 59.9 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 29 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Oregon. The employment-to-population ratio in Oregon is 0.7 percentage point higher than a year earlier.



The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oregon was 62.4 percent in April 2007. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oregon occurred in April 2000 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 65.6 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 56.1 percent in September 2013. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio was 56.1 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 60.1 percent in March. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.